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12:40 A. M. Lv. CHATTANOOGA Ar. 6:25 A. M.
4:30 A. M. Ar. KNOXVILLE Lv. 2:50 A. M.
5:55 A. M. Ar. MORRISTOWN Lv. 12:45 A. M.
9:25 A. M. Ar. ASHEVILLE Lv. 9:00 P. M.

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H. H. EAGAR

FOR JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

To the Voters of the New Second District:

I take this method of announcing to you my candidacy for Justice of the Peace for our district, which under the new Act embraces all of the territory south of the river that is not included in the City of Chattanooga, extending from the James County line, north of Harrison to the Marion County line beyond Wauhatchie, a distance of some thirty miles.

I have not announced my candidacy at an earlier date for the reason that I have been engaged in attacking the legality of the redistricting Act in a Chancery lawsuit, with the intention of becoming a candidate from my old district. The Chancellor decided this suit against us, and it is now pending in the Supreme Court.

It is known of all men that a few of the political bosses had this undemocratic law enacted to increase their political power and patronage and to rob the people of their just representation in the management of county affairs. This law was enacted to concentrate all the political power of the County and City into the hands of a favored few, and it is easy to know who they are. Are you going to allow these political schemers to carry out their designs and dictate who shall be your representatives in the County Court?

I have been urged by many of the best citizens from all parts of the district to become a candidate, and believing it to be my patriotic duty to answer this call and help to defeat this nefarious political combination, I have qualified as a candidate.

On account of the vast territory and large population included in the district, it will be impossible for me to see each of you in the short time before the election.

If you indorse my fight against the redistricting bill and are opposed to the centralization of all power in the hands of a few political bosses, I will appreciate your vote and active support.

Respectfully yours,

HENRY H. EAGAR.

ADMITS HE SHOT HIS STEPFATHER

Boy Held Under Twenty Thousand Bond on Charge of First Degree Murder.

VICTIM DAYTON DENTIST

12-Year-Old Alfred Hawkins, Who Fired From Ambush, Says He Was Mistreated.

Alfred Hawkins, 12-year-old youth, arrested in connection with the shooting of Dr. G. A. Miller, a prominent dentist of Dayton, at 5:15 o'clock Sunday afternoon, was committed to jail Monday morning in default of \$20,000 bond. The lad is charged with first degree murder, and his preliminary hearing before Squire Grice was continued until Thursday morning at 9 o'clock. Dr. Miller died in the Highlands sanitarium, where he had been brought by Dr. Albert Z. Broyles. The Dayton dentist passed away without regaining consciousness. A load of No. 4 shot, fired at a point blank range of fifteen yards, tore away the whole side of his face. Young Hawkins has confessed to the terrible crime. The dead man was the boy's stepfather.

According to the account of the shooting, which was sent in by a representative of The News, the fair brought to a climax a most remarkable chapter of premeditated vengeance and gave a new twist to the old, eternal triangle.

"Hawkins," the account states, "was captured at Coulterville by City Marshal Harris and Sheriff Cain Burnett, of Rhea county, within a little over an hour after the shooting occurred. They left Dayton in an automobile immediately upon receipt of the news and overtook the boy upon the high road. He had been seen carrying the shot-gun through Grayville prior to the shooting, and when the news spread, was immediately suspected of having committed the crime."

When first overtaken he denied having shot his stepfather, but a little later, apparently of his own volition, offered to tell about it.

"He said that he shot Dr. Miller to avenge," he admitted, "having journeyed to the home of his uncle, back of Walden's ridge, where he says he stole the single-barreled shotgun which he used. He knew that it was the custom of Dr. Miller to come to Grayville every Sunday to see his children, who are boarding there, and knowing this he waited for him with the intent to kill him."

"The tragedy had its beginnings in certain events last December, following which Dr. Miller entered suit for divorce from his wife, alleging statutory offenses. It is reported here, Mrs. Miller, at the time he married her, was a widow with three children by her first marriage, of which the boy who did the shooting is the second. Dr. Miller has not yet secured his divorce. It is said, and a counter suit is now pending in which his former wife seeks to attach some of his property."

"There were two children in her second marriage, and since the divorce they have been boarding in Grayville."

"It develops that when Dr. Miller married his present wife, both were divorced persons. Dr. Miller came to Dayton several years ago and for a while was thought to be a single man, and was generally accepted as such. "He was a member of the Odd Fellows and other lodges, and upon his falling desperately ill the lodges took charge of his affairs and his disbursements. He had a divorced wife. Money was sent to her and she came to Dayton and remained for some months."

"After his marriage to the former Mrs. Hawkins, Dr. Miller supported both families. In all there are three sets of children involved. There were two Miller children by his former marriage, the three Hawkins children, Elsie, aged 11; Alfred, who did the shooting, aged 12; and Rebecca, aged 9, and the two children by his last marriage, whom he had been visiting at the time of the shooting."

"Dr. Miller's body was brought back to Dayton early Monday morning and the funeral will probably be held Tuesday."

"He had no close relatives here and friends are taking charge of funeral arrangements."

"The mother of Alfred is also a divorced woman, having obtained her separation from G. H. Hawkins, her first husband, after the removal of Dr. Miller to Dayton."

"Her first husband is in Dayton now and was present at the preliminary hearing before Squire Grice. Conducted himself with perfect composure, as did his mother and sisters. Proceedings were short. The defense announced ready, but the state asked for a continuance to secure the presence of W. E. Wilkerson and others who were in the automobile party which picked up Dr. Miller shortly after the shooting. The state asked \$20,000 in said to be the record in the case of a boy that age."

"Alfred stated after the hearing that the cause of his action was this:

"He went to the home of Dr. Miller to get some coal one day in the early part of last week. Dr. Miller's home has been closed and boarded up for some time, the doctor living over his office, and the wife living at a boarding place. Since the house has been closed up it has been the custom of the boy to go there and get things left behind in the haste of the separation, and this was one of the occasions. Alfred said that Dr. Miller caught him, choked him and then called his mother vile names."

"Alfred seemed to resent the alleged insult to his mother more deeply than anything else, and following the occurrence went to the home of his uncle to get the gun with which he did the shooting. "It was undoubtedly with the idea of revenge on his mother that he took the action he did."

"His mother said that Alfred had always been a remarkably straightforward and truthful boy and that he was thoughtful and devoted to her. Whatever money he earned, she said, was always turned into hand of his own accord, and his uncle, A. T. Slater, from whom he stole the gun, also says that Alfred was unusually tractable."

"Both Mrs. Miller and her son are of rather quiet dispositions and the boy is inclined to talk very little about the affair, though answering whatever questions are asked with perfect composure and the manner of a grown man."

Austrian General Canned

FOCH PROVES TITLE AS MASTER WARRIOR

Great Strategist's Thrust Is Likened to the Confederate Blow at Chancellorsville.

By FRANK H. SIMONDS. (Copyright, 1918, by The New York Tribune.)

New York, July 22.—Every student of American military history will recognize in Gen. Foch's counter thrust between the Marne and the Aisne a striking parallel to Lee's great blow at Chancellorsville.

As Lee threw Jackson on the flank of Hooker in the south of the Rappahannock, destroying the northern general's offensive campaign and ultimately compelling a general retreat and the abandonment of an offensive, which was also the war, Foch has thrown Mangin upon Ludendorff's flank, temporarily disorganizing the German offensive and compelling an utter change in plans.

Chancellorsville deprived the north of the initiative in the campaign of 1862, and it was not regained until after Lee had been defeated at Gettysburg following an invasion of Northern territory.

While it is too early to predict a similar possibility in the present case, it is plain that for the moment, and for the first moment in the campaign, it is Foch and not Ludendorff who is calling the tune to which the armies are due to march.

The fifth day of the great battle has seen certain clear developments: the German offensive is now a definite failure; Rheims has been saved, and the problem now proposed is not whether the Germans can turn the French out of Rheims, but whether the Franco-Americans can turn the Germans from the Marne and force a return to the lines north of the Aisne where Kluck halted on September 13, 1914.

The counter thrust of Foch between Soissons and Chateau-Thierry is still proceeding, and unless it is at once checked we shall soon see the greatest German retreat since the Hindenburg retirement of March, 1917. At the present moment Mangin's Franco-American force is still moving eastward straight across the few lines of highway and toward the single line remaining away which the Germans can employ to munition and reinforce their troops in the deep pocket along the Marne.

The probable early fall of Soissons now is announced as the logical consequence of Thursday's blow. Gains north of the river, south of it and west of the city left it in an untenable pocket for its garrison, but its fall would greatly add to the peril of the Germans in the deep salient and would mean a more plainly pronounced German retreat to the Aisne.

As for the report of the capture of 30,000 German prisoners, this points to a success of very great proportions, for not even at the greatest success in Picardy did the Germans gather in such a harvest in the first twenty-four hours of their attack.

At the same time counter thrusts on the other side of the German salient about Rheims, in a word we have seen the German offensive becoming general along the whole front, and we are evidently at the crisis of the battle. The offensive is still in full swing. Ludendorff can avoid a complete defeat only by a successful offensive of his reserves. We shall do well not to expect too much and lose sight thereby of what we have already gained. The Germans have already met with a defeat as complete as that of the Italians at the Piave. It remains to be seen whether Foch, unlike Diaz, will pursue the offensive beyond the limit of his original force. In a word we have seen to discover whether the allied commander-in-chief is yet ready to pass to the offensive or will still wait a few weeks longer before taking up the role always dearest to him and every soldier.

We have now to watch closely for the developments about Soissons and between Soissons and Chateau-Thierry. A little further advance westward by our own and the British troops and the German must again leave the Marne. To leave the Marne, too, means to relinquish the only front from which they can conceivably strike toward Paris in this present campaign. A retreat now from the Marne means the Vezir or to the Aisne will mean the permanent shipwreck of the large phases of the German conception for the present campaign.

Go back to the battle of Picardy and recall that at the end of the first five days we were breathlessly watching to see whether Amiens would fall and the British and French armies be driven apart.

Two months later at the Aisne the fifth day saw the Germans still driving forward toward the Marne in an open gap between Soissons and Rheims and already turning westward toward Paris. Here is a full measure of the disaster which the German offensive and the preceding German offensive: If the German succeeds in saving himself and re-establishing the lines from which he issued five days ago to deliver his decisive blow, already christened the battle of Seven Pines, where the German question at best.

GEN. WILLIAM M'COMB DIES IN GORDONVILLE

Fought at Manassas—Only Other Confederate General Living.

Gordonville, Va., July 22.—The death at his home yesterday of Brig.-Gen. William M'Comb leaves only five surviving officers of the army of the Confederacy. They are Gen. William Ruffin Cox, of Richmond; Gen. Roger A. Pryor, of New York; Gen. Marcus J. Wright, of Washington; Gen. Felix H. Robertson, of Waco, Texas, and Gen. E. M. Law, of Bartow, Fla.

Gen. M'Comb was a native of Pennsylvania. He went to Montgomery county, Tennessee, about 1855, to engage in superintending the construction of a large flouring mill at Price's Landing, on the Cumberland river. At the beginning of the Civil war he enlisted as a private in one of the companies of the Fourteenth Tennessee regiment. He was promoted to lieutenant soon afterward, and was made adjutant of the regiment by Col. W. A. Forbes. This regiment was part of the brigade of Gen. S. R. Anderson in the Cheat mountain campaign in northwest Virginia, and with the rest of Loring's division, shared in the hardships of Stone's River and the campaign in Bath, Hancock, and Romney.

At the reorganization of the regiment at Yorktown in the winter of 1862, William M'Comb was elected major. As such he took part in the battle of Seven Pines, where the brigade commander, Gen. Hatton, was killed. Gen. James Archer was then placed in command of this brigade. At the battle of Cedar Run, Lieut.-Col.

AUSTRIA MAY FREE FELONS FROM JAIL; NO FOOD FOR THEM

Copyright, 1918, by The Press Publishing Co. Paris.—Proof of the extreme difficulties confronting Austria in regard to the food problem is shown in a statement issued by the president of the municipal council of Cracow, warning the people that food is so scarce that the authorities will be obliged to release all criminals, no matter what their offenses. Not only is it impossible to incarcerate more criminals, owing to the shortage of food, reads the statement, "but unless we receive sufficient food within a very little time it will become necessary to release all prisoners at present in prison. This condition prevails not only in Cracow, but in many other important Austrian towns."

Geo. Harrell was mortally wounded and McComb succeeded him. In the second battle of Manassas, Col. Forbes was killed, and McComb became colonel of the Fourteenth Tennessee Sept. 2, 1862. At the battle of Chancellorsville, Col. McComb was wounded and did not recover in time to take part in the battle of Gettysburg.

On the death of Gen. Archer, his brigade was consolidated with that of Gen. Bushrod Johnson. Col. McComb was placed in command, receiving his commission as brigadier-general on January 20, 1865.

FRENCH GUNS PESTER RETREATING HORDES

Pieces Mounted on Automobiles Sweep Roads—Anti-Aircraft Guns Also Busy.

With the American Army on the Marne, July 21, (6:30 p.m.)—Even anti-aircraft guns were called into use in pursuing the Germans in their flight from the Marne.

As the Germans retreated French field guns mounted on automobiles dashed up and down the roads, sprinkling the retreating army with shrapnel. Every available piece of artillery was used. The high-angle guns were employed chiefly because of their great mobility.

The enemy abandoned quantities of supplies and ammunition in his retreat. He left behind seven light machine guns, automatic rifles and other equipment. All had been discarded by the fleeing soldiers.

With marvelous rapidity the French and American batteries were pulled from their emplacements and rushed forward, shelling the fugitives according to directions wirelessly from airplanes.

The Americans used the steel bridges which the Germans had replaced over the Marne in May, of the offensive to get their field guns across to the northern bank.

Mounted troops were sent dashing northward, while long-range guns began to rumble, throwing a steady stream of shells against Forts Tardennois and Ville-En-Tarlennois. (Important German lines of communication pass through both of those towns.)

Few German prisoners were reported in the initial stage of the German retreat from the Marne. However, many wounded Germans were found abandoned in the Chateau-Thierry hospital. Most of them had been killed. A few wounded Frenchmen were seen in the battle and also a couple of wounded Americans from the Bourches front were found.

RATIONING OF COAL IS CONSIDERED BY MYER

And May Be Ordered Unless There Is Improvement in Coal System.

(Special to The News.) Knoxville, July 21.—Rationing of coal is being considered and may be ordered unless there is an improvement in the coal situation which is now serious, stated W. M. Myer, state fuel administrator, while in Knoxville. This system is now used in France and England, the coal allowed each consumer being only so much as is scientifically found sufficient to heat his house to sixty-eight degrees.

Mr. Myer came to Knoxville from Orme, where a strike of miners in the Battle Creek Coal and Coke company mines since the strike of the United Mine Workers, the men in that mine are working under peculiar conditions owing to the uneven bed of coal to be mined, which made it difficult to mine. After consulting with miners and officials of the company it was decided to arbitrate the difficulties, and D. Stewart Miller, of Knoxville, was selected as arbitrator.

Aluminum Company of America asked for coal to supplement the hydro-electric power at Coocoe. Owing to the demands made by the company, through its increased production, as it now has a government contract, there is insufficient power generated to fill the needs of the industry. Col. E. J. Arnold, of the United States Signal Corps, B. L. Glascock, of the Aluminum Company of America, and J. L. Longley, representing the Tennessee Power company, attended a conference with Mr. Myer on this question.

Mr. Myer went from here to Johnson City to appoint a county fuel administrator in the place of I. S. Hams, who resigned. From there he will go to Newport to seek an administrator to replace W. R. Newbold, and thence to Erwin for a successor to J. N. Ferguson, who also found it impossible to continue as fuel administrator owing to his other business engagements.

THREE SEVIERVILLE BOYS INJURED IN ACCIDENT

(Special to The News.) Knoxville, July 22.—Two sons of J. L. Catlett, of Sevierville, were seriously injured, and a third painfully so, when their horse became frightened and backed a surly off of a bridge at that place, according to a report here Saturday afternoon.

DELIVERY REGULATION IS ENTERED INTO

(Special to The News.) Huntsville, Ala., July 22.—An agreement strictly regulating the delivery of all articles of food and merchandise has been entered into by all kinds of businesses in Huntsville as a measure to conserve man power. But one delivery a day will be made by any store. The druggists will make the usual delivery of medicines, but will not deliver soft drinks in future.

THE OUTLOOK IS FAVORABLE NOW

Farmer Had Been Going Down Hill Rapidly.

Gained Twenty-six Pounds Taking Tanlac.

Declares He Is in Better Shape Now Than He Has Been in Many Months.

"I am in better shape every way than I have been before in many months, and I have gained twenty-six pounds in weight besides, since taking Tanlac," said M. G. Brown, a well-to-do farmer, living on Route 3, out of Sparta, Georgia, recently.

"When I began taking Tanlac," he continued, "I had been suffering for months with nervous indigestion and other troubles. My appetite was back on me and my stomach got into such a shape that what little I could force myself to eat soured and made me miserable. My nerves were in a terrible condition. I could hardly sleep at night, and when I did get up in the morning I sometimes felt worse than if I hadn't been to bed at all. I fell in weight and lost so much strength that I didn't know what to do. Nothing I tried helped me any, and I was going down hill rapidly."

"The outlook is a lot more favorable to me now. I started taking Tanlac a while back, and it helped me from the first few doses. I have taken five bottles so far, and there's a world of difference in my feelings. I can sit down and eat as heartily as if I had never had a day's sickness. My nerves are steady as a rock, and I sleep like a log all night long. I'm twenty-six pounds heavier than when I began taking Tanlac and can do as big a day's work as anybody, without getting tired and fagged out."

Tanlac is sold in Chattanooga exclusively by the Live and Let Live Drug Co.—(Adv.)

Mr. Hoover wishes us to observe Mondays and Wednesdays as Wheatless Days.

THE AMERICAN RESTAURANT Home Southern Cooking. Regular Dinner, 35c. Our motto: Thank You—Call Again. 1447 Market Street Phone Main 6573

Grandma Talks About Babies

Has a Large Circle of Listeners Who Profit by Her Wisdom and Experience.



In almost any community there is a grandma who knows Mother's Friend. Not only is she reminiscent of her own experience, but it was through her recommendation that so many expectant mothers derived the comfort and blessing of this famous remedy.

Mother's Friend is an external application prepared especially for expectant mothers after the formula of a noted family physician. It certainly has a wonderful effect in relieving tension more often than by expanding muscles, and is a most grateful encouragement to the woman awaiting motherhood.

The author of Mother's Friend makes the muscles firm, pliant and responsive. When baby arrives they expand easily, and pain and danger at the crisis is naturally less.

Strain upon the nerves and ligaments is lessened and in place of a period of discomfort and anxiety there is a season of calm repose and happy anticipation.

Mother's Friend enables the mother to preserve her health and enjoy her pregnancy and remain a pretty mother by having avoided the pain and suffering which more often than by expanding muscles, such an occasion when nature is unaided.

Write the Bradford Regulator Co., J. 174 Lamar Bldg., Atlanta, Ga., for their "Motherhood Book," so valuable to expectant mothers, and so valuable to do not by any chance fail to purchase a bottle of Mother's Friend from the druggist and thus fortify yourself against pain and discomfort. Mother's Friend should be applied night and morning with the utmost regularity.—(Adv.)

THERE IS A CURE FOR PELLAGRA

"Have Never Seen Any Signs of This Awful Disease Since Taking BAUGHN TREATMENT"

Writes Grateful Woman. Weighs 127 Pounds Now and Feels Better Than She Ever Did in Her Life. Wevoka, Okla.—Miss Cleo Robinson, of this place, writes: "I have for some time felt it my duty to write you of the wonderful cure your treatment is. It has been almost a year now since I got through taking it and have never seen any signs of the awful disease on me yet. By that I feel that there certainly is a cure for Pellagra. I weigh 127 pounds now and feel stronger than I ever did in my life. May God bless you in your wonderful work."

We cure Pellagra and all its dreadful manifestations, such as: "hands red like sunburn, skin peeling off; sore mouth; the lips, throat and tongue a flaming red; indigestion and nausea; either diarrhea or constipation. Furthermore, we are so sure that we agree to refund the money we have interest in case we fail to make a cure. Nothing could be more fair. Send for a copy of our booklet on Pellagra. Sent free in plain wrapper. Address American Compounding Co., Box 2025, Jasper, Ala.—(Adv.)

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA